

The Wants talk to the manager in his private office and in the undisturbed quiet of his home.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1884.  
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1886.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,316.

# WOMEN UNITE ON COMMON GROUND FOR UPLIFT WORK

One Thousand of Them Attend Y. W. C. A. Biennial Convention.

## BRILLIANT SCENE AT OLD ST. PAUL'S

President of Richmond Association Welcomes Delegates Here From Every State in Interest of Broader Womanhood. Daughter of President Wilson in Attendance.

From nearly every State, 1,000 women, including a daughter of President Woodrow Wilson, have assembled here to attend the fourth biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of America, which opened its sessions in St. Paul's Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon.

Not since the convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, more than a year ago, was the city host to so distinguished a gathering of women. With them there arrived in the staid old capital of the Confederacy, the unseen spirit of the woman movement which the big convention typifies.

There was not absent the color and life which accompanies the gathering of women from many States for whatever purpose. The auditorium of St. Paul's never in its history held a convention for business assembled, so gay in color and dress. For, be it known, that while Young Women's Christian Association lay stress on uplift and service, their members, as their very name implies, are far from being too old for a wholesome respect for the fashions. There was a splendid air of a mighty gathering in serious convalescence, but there was also much good tailoring and hundreds of striking hats.

Welcomed to Richmond.

Mrs. Katherine H. Hawes, president of the Richmond association, welcomed the delegates to a city which only last year raised \$150,000 by popular subscription with which to build a permanent home for its young women. Richmond's ladies also told them, were opened wide to receive the sisters from near and far, and the heart of Richmond's people welcome them. Mrs. C. J. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, first vice-president of the national association, responded for the delegates, paying a tribute to the courtesy and hospitality for which the South and Richmond in particular is known.

Two addresses featured the opening day. The first, on the subject of "Religion," came at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and was delivered by Rev. Cornelius Wolfkin, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York. His address followed the welcoming ceremonies and the report of the nominating committee. The evening address was made by Professor Graham Taylor, president of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, on the subject "The Responsibility of Christian Workmen to the Betterment of Social Conditions."

## Convention Formally Opens

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock by Mrs. Buchanan. Rev. W. Russell Bowie, rector of St. Paul's, formally inaugurated the meeting with a reading from the Scriptures and prayer.

Mrs. Stephen B. L. Penrose, of Walla Walla, Wash., was elected convention president, being the unanimous choice of the nominating committee. Mrs. Penrose is president of the association in her home city, and has been active in association work for about fifteen years. Her husband is president of Whitman College, in Walla Walla, and is a first cousin of Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Miss Katherine H. Hawes, president of the Richmond association, was elected first vice-president, Mrs. Kendall Eriksen, of Massachusetts, second vice-president, and Miss Lillian Sherman, of California, and Miss Anna McClintock, of Colorado, national secretaries.

The principal address was delivered by Rev. Corbin, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York, who spoke on "Religion." He preached the religion which is the strength of conviction derived from the experiences of life, and which is independent of creed and dogma.

"Fashions are the grace of God," he asserted. "Think how monotonous it would be if we all dressed alike. The old time Quakers, who expressed their conformity by wearing a set costume, have disappeared, even from Philadelphia. Men have learned that more uniformity is not unity; and it is the same with creeds. It is right that they should change, and that each man should believe as he chooses."

Faithfulness No Idol.

"True religion tolerates no idols. The man who accepts a creed in place of a real experience of life and realization of the truth, is an idolater. He who accepts a theology in lieu of the brain-awakened working out of his own belief, is an idolater. Even adoration of the cross may become idolatry."

"Religion does not come like the dew at night, nor does it brighten in the mind like a dawn in June. Religion is born of storm and stress. When life is passing, and doubts and the slight of death and pain, and all the other negatives of the universe beset one, religion is born as the one positive thing, defying all of these."

Religion is the base line of all human unity, and binds all humanity together, for while men differ in the accidents and circumstances of life, they are all similar in these fundamental experiences.

"Meekness and gentleness and long-suffering should not be taken as the primary qualities of Christianity. It is true that these were characteristics of Christ; but it should be remembered that his was the peace of conquest and the gentleness of power, and that He died because He had the strength to give up life."

"Religion is to the soul what genius is to the body."

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# The Times

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,316.

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913.

# FIXED BAYONETS HOLD NO TERRORS FOR STRIKERS

Troops Are Unable to Control Rioters at Buffalo.

## GUNS RESORTED TO BY SOLDIERS

Woman and Boy Drop Before Bullets, While Man Receives Bayonet Thrust—Calling Out of Reinforcements Now Considered—Little Encouragement for Settlement.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 9.—Troops with fixed bayonets held no terror for the striking car men of the International Railway Company and their sympathizers to-day, and the rioting scenes of former days of the strike were not only as numerous, but of a more serious nature. All efforts to resume traffic were blocked, and all the cars were withdrawn at nightfall after an intermittent operation of less than four hours.

Once during the afternoon the troops used their rifles. A woman and boy were wounded and a man received a thrust from a bayonet. The woman probably will die.

Efforts of the Mayor to bring about a settlement by arbitration met little encouragement from the company's side. William D. Mahoney, Detroit, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, outlined to the Mayor the men's grievances, and offered to lay them before a board of arbitration. President Converse, of the railroad company, conferred with the Mayor, but neither would divulge what passed between them. The fact that the calling of more troops was under serious consideration tonight was taken as an indication that a peaceful settlement still was a remote possibility. With over 300 miles of street car tracks to patrol, the 3,000 men under command of Brigadier-General Welch, proved an ineffective police force. If more troops are to be brought here, the order must be issued by Governor Sulzer.

Troops Are Defied.

The most serious disorders of the day occurred on Main Street, almost within the business section, and on Niagara Street, near the International bridge. It was at the latter point that the trouble leading to bloodshed occurred. Near the International bridge the Niagara street car lines pass under a railroad bridge. A gang of rioters carrying heavy timbers rushed upon the bridge as a car was approaching and tried to drop a railroad tie upon it. It missed the car. The rioters were preparing to drop more obstructions when troops ordered them to halt. They jeered at the soldiers. Another warning was given while the soldiers leveled their rifles. The shooting and the rioting continued.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

## Von Buelow Transferred To Circumvent Cupid

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 9.—The foreign colony believes firmly that the transfer of the German ambassador, Herr von Buelow, to the German embassy, to the home office is directly due to the recent report of his engagement to Miss Gladys Ingalls, who is an heiress to millions.

Recently the German diplomatic corps was startled by the ruling that no diplomat could marry other than a German girl without the consent of the German Foreign Office. It was thought that this rule was brought about by the great prevalence of American wives in foreign diplomatic corps.

Miss Ingalls is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melville Ingalls, of Washington, Cincinnati and Hot Springs. She was an intimate school friend of Miss Helen Taft, and one of the prettiest debutantes of last season.

Herr von Buelow shares the fate of several popular German bachelor diplomats who have been transferred to Germany upon the breaking of their names with American belles was at least an indirect cause of their removal.

## Physicians Find Pope's Condition Is Not Alarming

Pontiff Is Said to Be in No Immediate Danger.

## PUBLIC ANXIETY LITTLE ALLAYED

Great Crowd Gathers in Front of St. Peter's and Gazes at Windows of Room Occupied by Head of Church—Marchiafava Indignant Over Exaggerated Reports.

Rome, April 10.—At 4 o'clock this (Thursday) morning the Pope's temperature had risen to 38.5 degrees centigrade (101.3 degrees Fahrenheit). Although his fever had risen constantly during the past two hours and a half, it was said that the patient was not in distress, and appeared to be in an satisfactory condition as could be expected.

Professor Marchiafava admitted early this morning, after a visit to the papal chamber, that his Holiness is suffering from inflammation of the kidneys, complicated with dropsy of a cardiac origin.

This was taken as confirmation of the widely circulated report during the early evening that the Pontiff was known to be suffering with chronic Bright's disease of over a year's standing.

## GENERAL STRIKE IS CALLED AS LAST DESPERATE MEASURE

On Monday 400,000 Belgium Workers Will Lay Down Their Tools.

## Will of Late King George of Greece Gives the Lie to His Detractors

[By Captain A. H. Trappan.]

Athens, April 9.—I am in position to cable exclusive details of the will of the late King George, which, written in Danish, was opened for the first time yesterday by the royal family. The terms will not become generally known for several days and when published are bound to create a sensation. The document is chiefly political, but throughout shows the great love held by the King for his adopted country. It enjoins his successor that one consideration only is important—namely, the eventual welfare of the Greek nation, to which he must subordinate all personal feelings and also all passing political considerations.

## NONCOMBATANTS IN FLIGHT

Experiment With New Political Weapon Is of World-Wide Import.

## Last Hope Is Gone

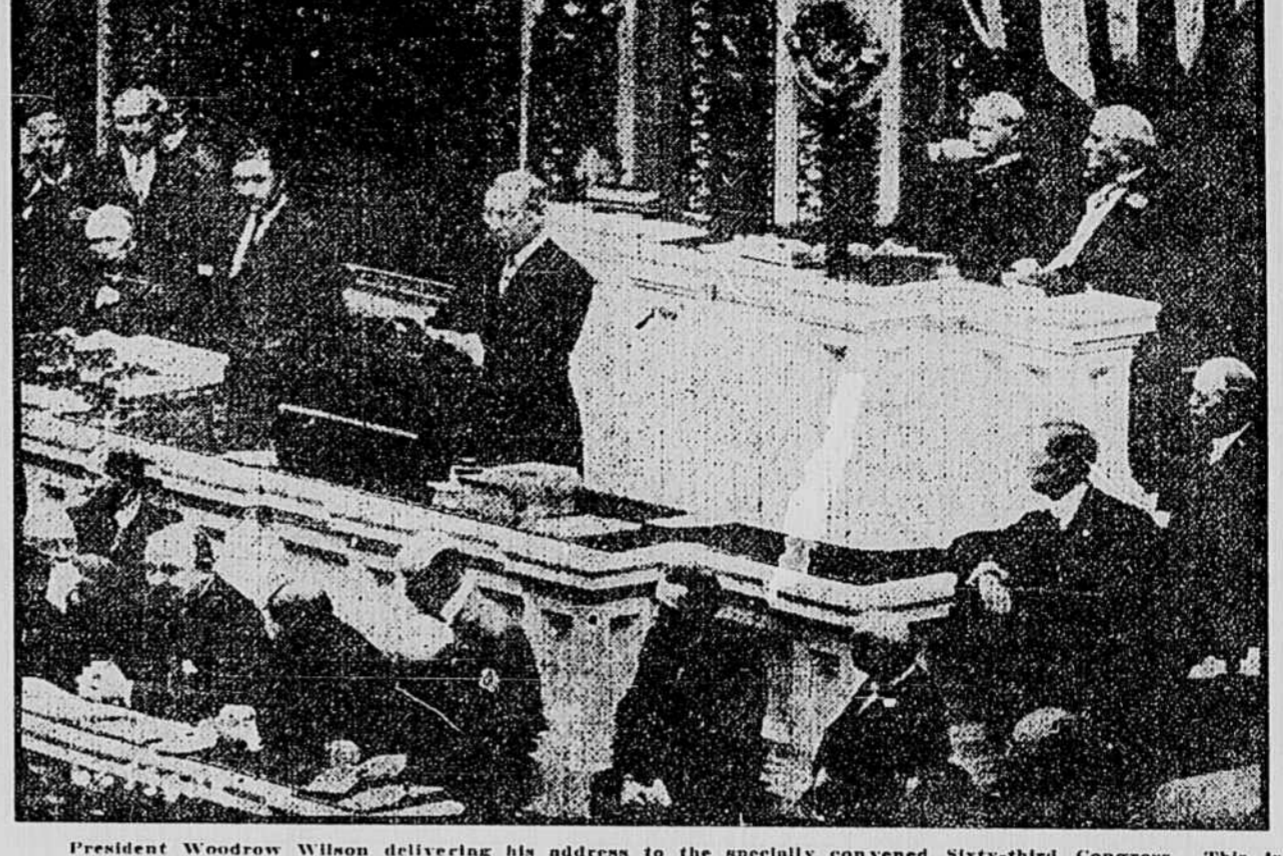
Brussels, April 9.—The last hope of the Socialists of intervention by the King to prevent the general strike called to enforce the granting by the government of manhood suffrage, now appears to have disappeared. It is pointed out that such action in the existing circumstances would be unconstitutional and would be regarded by the Clerical and Conservative parties as a compromise also is highly improbable, judging from the active military preparations which are going on. Orders for the departure of a large body of troops for camp have been countermanded and the various industrial centres to be closed down. The government has been threatened and the troops will be distributed among the various industrial centres to be closed down. The government has been threatened and the troops will be distributed among the various industrial centres to be closed down.

# The Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1913.

# ANOTHER PRECEDENT IS BROKEN WHEN WILSON GOES TO CAPITOL



President Woodrow Wilson delivering his address to the specially convened Sixty-third Congress. This is the first time since the days of John Adams, the second President of the United States, that the Chief Executive of the country has delivered a message direct to Congress.

## GENERAL STRIKE IS CALLED AS LAST DESPERATE MEASURE

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## HOUSECLEANING BEGUN BY M'ADOO

Secretary Is Determined to Have New Blood in Treasury Department.

## Wilson Lets It Be Known That Legislature May Do as It Please

Washington, April 9.—While President Wilson let it be known to-day, after a conference with Representative Raker, that the Federal government would not interfere with the action of the California Legislature in the pending alien land law there, aimed principally at Japanese, it is understood in official circles that neither President Wilson nor Secretary Bryan will desist using good offices in a personal way to avert what the Japanese government might construe as an affront.

## SECONDS TO THE CAT

Wife Is Given Meat Purchased for Cat.

New York, April 9.—"I brought this meat home for the cat, but as she has been so fat, I thought the meat was good enough for you to eat," was what Ernest H. Glass told his wife, according to her testimony in her suit for divorce heard before Supreme Court Justice Amend to-day.

## SAYS JUDGE IS A DARLING

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, April 9.—"Oh, Judge, what a darling you are," said Mrs. Vienne Mae Nicholas to Supreme Court Justice Giegerich when the latter awarded her a decree of divorce to-day. The judge blushed and coughed in an embarrassed manner and hastily ordered the clerk to call the next case.

## WILLARD MAY BE MADE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, April 9.—The President will send soon, probably on Friday, the following nominations to the Senate: Walter H. Page, of New York, ambassador to England; Pleasant A. Stovall, of Georgia, minister to Switzerland; Henry C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of War; William H. Osborne, of North Carolina, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is also probable that the nominations will include that of Colonel Joseph E. Willard, of Virginia, as ambassador to Italy. It was learned on high authority to-day that Colonel John T. McGraw, of West Virginia, had been offered the post to Austria-Hungary, but had declined it.

Many housewives make exchanges of home furnishings through the Wants or realize a fair cash value for discarded goods.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Rain.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# IN PRESIDENT'S ROOM, HE CONFERS WITH FELLOW-DEMOCRATS

VISIT CONDUCTED WITH SIMPLICITY

When Conference Is Over, He Steps Into Corridor to Tell Newspaper Men Results of Meeting—He Sees No Difficulty in Party Uniting on Program.

Washington, April 9.—In the interest of success for the Democratic tariff revision bill, President Wilson to-day stepped over another obstacle in the way of perfect harmony between the White House and the directing forces of Congress. For the second successive day he left his offices in the White House and journeyed to the Capitol, this time for an hour and a half-conference with Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee.

At its conclusion, the President stated frankly to newspaper men that he and members of the Senate were agreed that nothing stood in the way of harmonious support of the "party platform" as to tariff revision.

The Senate situation was canvassed in detail in the conference. The dangers that might threaten a single bill, should the opponents of free sugar and free wool combine insufficient strength to endanger the Democratic majority in the Senate, were discussed; but no agreement was reached that binds the Senate leaders to any definite line of action.

While the Senate conference was in progress, the full Democratic membership of the House was in caucus at the other end of the Capitol, discussing the details of the tariff bill, the first schedule of which was agreed to without change. Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, stated at the conclusion of the day's caucus that the tariff revision would go through the House as a single bill.

## PRECEDENT IS IGNORED

The President again ignored long standing precedent in seeking a legislative conference within the Capitol. He met the Senators in the President's room, near the Senate chamber, where Presidents have long come to sign the last bills of a dying Congress, but which had never before been used for such a purpose as to-day's visit in the knowledge of Senate historians.

At the end of the conference, the President, with Democratic simplicity, stepped into the Senate corridor to tell newspaper men the results of the meeting. Members of the Senate Finance Committee had agreed that the President should be the only spokesman for the conference.

"I hope the Senators and Representatives will permit me to come here frequently and confer with them in any way to save their time and mine," he said. "At our conference this afternoon we were, of course, discussing the tariff. The net result is we don't see any difficulty about standing together on any sort of party program."

The President was asked if the conference had decided whether the tariff would be revised in a single bill or schedule by schedule.

"That's a matter for the other end of the Capitol," he answered, pointing toward the House side.

"But that will be guided by your advice, will they not?" he was asked by the newspaper men.

"I haven't asked them," rejoined the President, with a smile.

Told of Difficulties.

The President had been informed by the Senators fully of the difficulties ahead of the tariff bill if it came to the Senate as a single measure. Further investigation is to be made, to determine strength that could be mustered by opponents of free sugar and free wool. As a result of to-day's conference, which is to be resumed later, it is believed the President will not object if Senate leaders determine it is essential that the tariff be split up into a number of measures.

President Wilson's decision to visit the Capitol was communicated to Senator Simmons and to the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate early in the day.

Senator Simmons was notified that the President would be in his room at 3 o'clock, and would like to resume the conference with the Finance Committee members which began Monday morning at the White House. Extreme simplicity surrounded the President's arrival at and departure from the Capitol. The Senate was deserted, and but few people witnessed the coming and going of the executive, or realized the importance of the precedent he had set.

(Continued on Second Page.)